

69063. ATTALEA COHUNE Mart. Phoeniceaceae. Cohune.

From Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received October 9, 1926.

The cohune is a magnificent feather-leaved palm, native to the West Indies and Central America, which reaches a height of 40 feet, with leaves about 20 feet long, produced abundantly at the top of the trunk. The yellowish flowers are borne very freely, and the ovoid fruit, 2 to 3 inches long, contains the seed or nut which yields an oil of considerable value. According to Commerce Reports, May 9, 1919, this oil is of high quality, finds a ready sale for cooking purposes, and is suitable for any use to which a good cooking oil may be applied.

For previous introduction see No. 60984.

69064. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Hong Kong, China. Bulbs obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 12, 1926.

No. 623. *Paak hop*. September 11, 1926. Purchased in the market and said to have been grown locally for the flowers. The bulbs are eaten as a special article of diet.

69065. CROTON ELUTERIA (L.) Swartz. Euphorbiaceae. Cascarilla.

From Nassau, Bahama Islands. Seeds purchased through William A. Smale, United States vice consul in charge. Received October 2, 1926.

An evergreen tropical shrub about 6 feet in height, native to the Bahama Islands. This shrub yields the "cascarilla bark" used in medicine.

69066. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceae. Yam.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Tubers presented by W. M. Perry, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 23, 1926. Numbered October, 1926.

Sealtop yam. A distinct advantage of this variety is that it does not burrow its way deeply into the ground, hence it is easy to dig. It may be necessary to throw some soil over the roots if they push themselves upward out of the ground. We have harvested yams weighing 11 pounds each, but the average weight is 5 pounds. It is considered a superior yam. I do not know the origin of the word "Sealtop," as it appears to be purely a local name. (Note by Mr. Perry under No. 62866.)

69067 and 69068. DIOSCOREA spp. Dioscoreaceae. Yam.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Tubers presented by T. B. McClelland, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 23, 1926. Numbered October, 1926.

69067. DIOSCOREA sp.

Mapuey blanco yam.

69068. DIOSCOREA sp.

Mapuey morado. The yampi is usually of even form and somewhat club-shaped and the tubers are commonly 4 to 10 ounces in weight; the inner skin is pink. The flesh is white but often becomes slightly grayish when cooked. The flavor

69067 and 69068—Continued.

is much like that of the white potato, but the yampi has in addition an agreeable sweetness. (Note by R. A. Young under No. 58662.)

69069 to 69071. DIOSCOREA spp. Dioscoreaceae. Yam.

From Jaffna, Ceylon. Tubers obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 26, 1926. Numbered October, 1926.

69069. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 402. Jaffna Experiment Station. February 6, 1926. The "King yam" of the sandy region of Jaffna, which is considered the best in that region. The tubers are purple fleshed, large, and of good flavor, though slightly gummy.

69070. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 403. Jaffna Experiment Station. A variety peculiar in that it produces only a small underground tuber but many large aerial ones. These aerial tubers are boiled and eaten like ordinary yams, though the skin is bitter.

69071. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 405. Jaffna Experiment Station. February 6, 1926. "Kombulvalli yam" of Jaffna. The tubers are large, irregularly shaped, and of good quality, but evidently inferior to the King yam in the estimation of the Singhalese.

69072 to 69077. DIOSCOREA spp. Dioscoreaceae. Yam.

From Kwangtung Province, China. Tubers obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February and April, 1926. Numbered October, 1926.

69072. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 329. Chukkouen, Lohkongtung. December 27, 1925. *Noh mai shue, sham shue*. A commonly cultivated variety propagated by means of cuttings of the tubers which are rolled in straw ashes before planting. The tubers are long and smooth, cylindrical in shape, sometimes flattened at the tip, with a tuft of roots at the point of union with the stem; the flesh is white but not fibrous.

69073. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 359. Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain. January 13, 1926. *Hung shue*. The skin and outer portion of the flesh are red, therefore the variety is called "red yam."

69074. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 360. Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain. January 13, 1926. *To kei shue*. The skin and outer portion of the flesh are red. It is called "roundhead yam" because of its globular shape.

69075. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 361. Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain. January 13, 1926. *Ng chau shue, so pa shue, keuk paan shue*. A white-skinned, white-fleshed variety with flattened tubers.

69076. DIOSCOREA sp.

No. 362. Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain. January 13, 1926. *To kei shue*. A white-skinned, white-fleshed variety.